

to our stock, something new is always to
be found at **HARCOURT'S,**
Corner Main and Maine Cross Sts.
April 20, 1854-63t.

THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854

John Burch, Newtown, paid to No. 25, 1854

John Burch, Newtown, paid to No. 25, 1854

Hollenback & Co., Lexington, paid to No. 42, vol 10 175

Robert Power, Little Eagle, paid to No. 48, vol 10 175

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. GLINN is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

We are authorized to announce H. R. FRENCH as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August next.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. KITCHEN an independent candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election August, 1854.

Dec 22, 1854 42*

We are authorized to announce WM T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1854 43-10*

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE as a candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election in August of 1854.

Jan. 5, 1854 44-10*

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOPPASS a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan 19, 1854 45-10*

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan 26, 1854 46-10*

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS as a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 49-10*

To the voters of Scott County. Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully notify you that I am an independent voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.

GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 1*

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

March 23, 1854 2-10*

County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce L. B. DICKERSON a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 13, 1854 5-10*

For County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce J. F. MOORE a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 20, 1854 7-10*

We are authorized to announce HENRY EDMONDSON a candidate for the office of County Assessor, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 4, 1854 8-30*

We are authorized to announce JOAN TAYLOR GRIFFITH a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 4, 1854 8-10*

We are indebted to Dr. Wm. B. Keene, who has just arrived from the South, for late river and Southern papers.

"Old Foggy Mother," shall appear next week; she furnishes some valuable hints for fashionable female "Young America," which they will doubtless appreciate and practice upon in private.

ANOTHER EGG SAMPLE.—Our old friend, Capt. ROBERT POWER, a model subscriber, who luxuriates upon wheat bread and chicken fixings, amid the fertile hills of Little Eagle, has laid upon our table an egg what is an hen egg! measuring within a fraction of nine inches in length, & full six in circumference; he also furnished a dozen more of "the same sort," besides paying his subscription to the Herald in advance! To beat this, the Bourbon hen or her chronicler will have to go on a "bust!"

We are indebted to the Hon. Press. Ewing for a copy of Lieut. Stansbury's report, together with accompanying maps, &c. for which he has our sincere thanks.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Toppass, though severely wounded is not in danger of losing his life. An examination of the affair was had before one of the justices, which resulted in the dismissal of the charge against Glass.

THE FRANKFORT FIRE.—We find in the Commonwealth of yesterday the details of the very destructive fire of Friday night, already mentioned by this paper. The aggregate loss is stated at \$250,000.

The fire, it is supposed, was the work of an incendiary who must have secreted himself in Gray & Todd's establishment.

WILL HIS ANSWER!—Our esteemed and worthy cotemporary of the Georgetown Herald talks much of his independence; and we suppose he feels as he writes; but we believe that he has not yet had the independence to take sides in relation to the pending Nebraska bill. We are anxious to hear what an independent thinks of that measure, and hope our neighbor will speak out.—Flag.

Certainly sir you can have an answer. The principles of the Nebraska bill meet with our cordial and unqualified approbation; and we would have defined our position some time since, but for the fact that we are too modest to suppose that with our "mole-hill" propensities we could shed any new light on the subject, and by far too independent to rehash the editorial lucubrations of our "monster" political cotemporaries, whose views accord with our own. A custom of the country press, by-the-by, more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The Herald does not profess to be a political sheet—God forbid! But its editor never has, and never will hesitate to avow his opinions with reference to any question, political, moral or religious, when occasion calls for their expression; but in consequence of the avowed character of the Herald, he does not at times deem it essential to give the reasons for the faith that is within him. Again, we affirm that the principles of the Nebraska bill meet with our cordial and unqualified approbation; and we are prepared to advocate them in or out of the paper, whenever we feel that our humble agency is required for their promotion. Is our answer satisfactory, Friend Pike!

The Trustees of the town seem at length to have remembered that there is a place for the burial of the dead; and that that place has been exceedingly neglected.

They are now preparing to protect the ground from any trespasses of man or beast. They have also ordered that the confusion, which has heretofore prevailed in the burial of the dead, should as far as practicable, be reduced to some order; and that hereafter, order and uniformity shall be observed. For this purpose a carriage way has been laid off, and various footways arranged so that any lot may be approached without passing over any other lot.

It is known that any family in town has the right to appropriate a lot for their own use, with no other expense than erecting marks to designate it. It is to be hoped that lots hereafter appropriated, will be so marked as not to mar the general appearance of the ground, and that the various unsightly pens, which heretofore have been necessary to protect the enclosed graves, will speedily disappear.

This care on the part of the board, will be a guarantee to those who wish to ornament their lots, that such ornaments will be protected without the erection of high palings as a means of defense.

This will henceforth be a place where one may occasionally spend an hour in cultivating the social affections and improving the moral feelings; and though by no means pretending to be a cemetery, will not look like a burial place of the heathen.

We have received from the author, DENTON OFFUTT, half dozen copies of his valuable volume, entitled, "The Educated Horse." The object of the work is set forth as follows: "Teaching Horses and other animals to obey at word, sign or signal, to work or ride; also, the breeding of animals, and discovery in Animal physiology, and the improvement of Domestic Animals." A very useful work for the agriculturalist and breeder of Stock. We have a few copies of the work which we wish to dispose of upon conditions set forth by the Author in the back of each volume. Call and examine them.

MATT. F. WARD ACQUITTED.—The argument to the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Matt. F. Ward, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening last. On the morning of that day, Mr. Crittenden closed the defence in a speech of four hours and a half, and in the afternoon Mr. Alfred Allen, the Commonwealth's Attorney for that district, closed the prosecution in a speech of near three hours. The case was, about 5 o'clock, P. M., then submitted to the jury, who retired to their room, and the next morning returned a verdict of "not guilty." Matt. Ward was thereupon discharged, and a nolle prosequi in the case of Robert J. Ward Jr., entered by the Attorney for the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The appeal of the Southern Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently argued before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, where it

was taken from Ohio, has been decided in favor of the Church South—the decision of the Ohio Court having been reversed.

THE WARD TRIAL.

Judging from certain articles found in the Louisville Courier of Saturday last, the result of the Ward trial has created no little excitement in the city of Louisville. Messrs. Wolfe, Crittenden and Barlow seem to be particularly selected as victims of popular indignation. The first item we note is a call for a meeting of the citizens of Louisville, "Favorable to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late lamented Professor Butler."

Next a call for an indignation meeting, addressed to the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville," and signed "The People." The object of this meeting is set forth as follows:

"The most atrocious murder ever perpetrated in any community was the killing of Mr. W. H. G. Butler by Matt. F. Ward. It is a sacred and solemn duty to the dead, and to the blackened and dishonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth has fled and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the 'Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville,' that we may give expression to our feelings in reference to this most OUTRAGEOUS VERDICT of a Hardin county jury, and the man who dared stigmatize American citizen as

"Blood Hounds" because they desired justice to be done the murderers of the lamented Butler. We propose this (Saturday) night at the Court House, the time and place for meeting.—Come one, come all, and let Kentucky give evidence that there are men that money cannot buy. Turn out fellow "BLOOD HOUNDS," and vindicate yourselves. There will be speeches and resolutions expressive of the just indignation of our citizens."

The Courier says:—The man Barlow who testified so efficiently in the Ward case before the Hardin county jury, the same chap alluded to by Col. Buckner, the jailor, in his card, was ejected from Brown's Hotel yesterday morning by the proprietor, who refused to let him eat in his house.

Yesterday morning a number of small boys made a demonstration against Senator VVolf, one of the attorneys in the VVard case, on the street as he was leaving his dwelling to go to his office. They hooted at him as he passed along, and a few light missiles were thrown, but no damage done.

At a late hour last night, the scholars of one or more of the schools in the city, procured about 40 dozen eggs, good and bad, and with a miscellaneous assortment of stones, chunks and eggs, discharged several volleys at the house, greatly to the building's disfigurement, and the smashing of the eggs.

Several squads of the police appeared, and commanded the peace, but there was nothing broken, but the eggs, and perhaps a pane or two of glass.

Col. Buckner, the Jailor of Jefferson county, is out with a card denying that the witness Barlow, who testified to so much at the Ward trial, ever played cards in the county jail. He says the assertion is false from beginning to end, and furthermore promises to get the certificates of the Wards that the ex turnkey (John Sherley) never played cards with them in his life, neither in jail nor out.

Upon which the editor of the Courier remarks:—

We have confidence in any statement of Col. Buckner's since he is a gentleman and a Christian. Nevertheless, he may be mistaken in this case, since he was not always in immediate attendance at the prison. Besides, Barlow seems to have a peculiar facility of being present in places and at times, when no one else is aware of his presence.

The Courier also reports an indignation meeting at Elizabethtown, at which—

Resolutions were passed execrating the jurors and holding their actions up to public scorn. Great excitement prevailed in the village, and was rapidly spreading throughout the county.

Bribery of one of the jurymen is also broadly insinuated by the Courier.

A correspondent of the Owensboro Gazette, whose communication appears in the Courier, is very severe upon Senator Crittenden, for volunteering in the ward trial. In short, judging from the tone of the Courier and the Democrat, a large portion of the citizens of Louisville are greatly incensed at the action of the Hardin county jury, the language of Mr. Wolfe, and the agency of Mr. Crittenden, in the ward trial. We fear that the inflammatory appeals found in these papers, and circulated by cards, may have a disastrous effect upon the peace and good order of Louisville; a result greatly to be deprecated by law abiding and peaceable citizens. We shall look with interest for the result of the meeting appointed for Saturday evening; trusting that the good sense and patriotism of the citizens of Louisville will prevent any slightest manifestation of mob law. Two wrongs never

made a right, and however Mr. Wolfe may have erred, violence to his person, or the destruction of his property can neither right the wrong, do honor to the memory of the lamented Butler, or wipe away the stigma of "Blood Hounds," said to have been applied to the citizens of Louisville, by that individual; but who has flatly denied the charge in a communication to the daily papers of Louisville, in which he requests a suspension of opinion until his speech is published.

The Ward Trial again.

As we had anticipated and deprecated, the meeting in Louisville on Saturday evening, resulted in violence and disorder; the offices of Barlow, Nat Wolfe, George D. Prentice, J. J. Crittenden and the 12 jurors were burned. The residences of Robert J. Ward and VVolf were assailed and slightly damaged; the parties having absented themselves, the mob contented themselves with breaking some glass and setting the effigies of Matt VVard and brother in the front door of their father's residence and setting fire to them; which caused some damage to the premises and raised the alarm of fire. Some pistol shots were fired, and the firemen were somewhat hindered, but the fire was extinguished without much damage and no loss of life.

Col. Preston, at the house of Mr. VVolf, endeavored to address the assembly; but they would not listen to him, enquired why he had left VVashington, and when he, as a dernier resort offered to resign his seat in Congress, if the assembly required, the unanimous response from the crowd was, "Resign! Resign!"

The Courier reports that the meeting was composed of from 7 to 10,000 persons, not counting women and children. Mr. Preston having failed to command attention, the Courier concludes its report as follows:

Col. Thomasson and Capt. Gibson, then addressed the crowd, and after the request of the ladies of the neighborhood was made known, the people dispersed with three dismal groans for VVolf.

Before midnight, the city was unusually quiet, the vast multitude that a few hours previous had thronged the streets, having retired to their homes. A more decisive, determined body of men never was congregated, while their observance of the rules of propriety and strict avoidance of violence, were singular in this wonderful demonstration.

The Democrat speaks in very severe terms of the character of the Hardin county jury, as testified to, during the trial, by the people of Elizabethtown.

At the meeting spoken of above, resolutions were severely condemning the course of VVolf, Prentice, Crittenden, (who is requested to resign his seat in the Senate) and the jury, were unanimously adopted. Crittenden, the resolutions assert, has stooped so low that no thing but Gabriel's trumpet can raise him, and VVolf, is requested to resign his seat in the state Senate, and the VVard family and the jury are requested to remove forthwith from the State of Kentucky to parts unknown, and to the Arkansas plantation. A resolution was also, unenimously adopted, at a meeting at the Court House, preliminary to one above mentioned, to erect a monument to the memory of Butler.

THE COMET.

The Cambridge correspondent of the Traveller writes that the comet, now so conspicuous in the evening near the Western horizon, as seen through the great Refractor at Cambridge presents a blazing nucleus, and a tail which may be traced to the extent of ten degrees. The tail is curved towards the north, and has a strongly defined outline about the head, and on the south side; but this outline is traced with difficulty on the north side. Near, and following the nucleus, there is a narrow lane of open dark space.

Judging from a rough estimate of this comet's rate and direction of motion, it was seen here as early as we could have seen it, viz:—on the 29th ult.—Three observations of its position are required, as the data necessary for determining the elements of its orbit, one of which has been obtained at Cambridge.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—A tremendous conflagration occurred last night about 10 o'clock.—The fire was discovered in the confectionary of Gray & Todd. The wind was high. In three and a half hours, on Main street from the Capitol Hotel to the Mansion House, was consumed; four drygoods stores, two jewelry shops, two drug stores, and twelve business houses, numbering in all about fifteen buildings. The exertions of the companies were useless for want of water. The following persons were sufferers. Gray & Todd, insurance 10,000, loss about \$7,000; Meek & Milam, loss unknown, safe containing valuables, being now extracted from the wreck; W. C. Chiles almost total loss, partially insured; J. M. Mills, total loss fully insured; John L. Moore, partially insured, some goods saved; O. & T. Belt, no insurance, almost total

loss; J. Loomis, insured nearly all jewelry saved; Evans & Co., insured partially; part of stock saved; Cannon & Gaines, insured. Total \$2,000, part of drugs saved in greatly damaged condition; J. P. Blackwell, partially insured part of stock saved. The goods saved are in complete confusion and in a promiscuous heap in the streets.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that James Toppass, a young man of Woodford county, was shot, and it is supposed mortally wounded, on Tuesday, in Scott county, near White Sulphur, by Henry Glass, of Scott. The circumstances of the case, as they have been detailed to us, are, that there was some difficulty between the parties, the origin of which is so differently stated that we had perhaps best say only what all accounts agree in, that it related to one of the gentler sex. Toppass is said to have sent a challenge to Glass, coupled with a declaration that if he did not fight him he would kill him on sight. That he also declared openly in words that he intended to kill Glass, and had so declared on the day he was shot. A friend advised him to go home, telling him that Glass would kill him for such threats. He got upon his horse and started, but in going he had to pass or did pass Glass's house, and as he approached Glass shot him—one ball or shot passing in at his neck and out at his shoulder, another going through both cheeks and knocking out a number of his teeth, and a third went in at his mouth and passed out under his chin.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL ON UNITARIANISM.—Mr. Campbell, in the April number of the Harbinger, says that he recently received a newspaper containing a sermon by Rev. J. H. Heywood, the object of which was to prove that Unitarians are Christians in the true sense of the word, and that Trinitarians and Christians in another true sense of the word. From certain marks which accompany portions of the discourse, Campbell thinks it was a kind of challenge to discuss the question, and he accepts the proposition. He says Unitarians in Boston will select the Rev. J. H. Heywood of any other sound and orthodox minister of their church in the United States, he will endeavor to show that their theory of Christ's person, life and death, is neither Scriptural nor rational. He says he will gladly appear in the maintenance and defense of the claims of the Son of man as the Son of God—as Divine as the Father, and as human as the mother, only without sin.

It is in compliance with a note appended to his article, and at the request of some of his friends in this city, that we give the substance of this article in the Harbinger.

We copy the following pertinent remarks from the New York "Day Book," and earnestly commend them to the business men hereabouts:

ADVERTISE.—If you want business, advertise. It is the only way now-a-days. If you are a hatter, make your name so familiar to the public that when a man looks at his old hat and says to himself, "I must have a new hat," he will think of you. If you are a tailor, make yourself conspicuous, that a man will think of you every time he brushes his coat.

When a man looks at his old boots this dusty weather, he says to himself, "I must go and buy a pair of patent leathers," have your name so familiar to him, that he will think of you and your place of business just as soon as he does of his boarding house when he is hungry. Suppose a stranger should come to town, put up at a hotel, and the first time he went to put on his cravat should discover that he must have a new one or some new collars! Where, think you, would he go? Why, straightway to C. B. Hatch & Co. Why so? Because he has seen his name so much in the paper, that it has become associated with collars and cravats. Who ever thinks of a new hat, without thinking of Genin? or who of Genin without thinking of hats? What lady can think of a new carpet without being reminded of Peterson Humphrey? And so it is with everything and every body who advertises extensively. Their names become familiar with the people, and are associated in their minds so much with their goods and articles of merchandise, that all who want what they sell are drawn as by instinct to their shops and stores. There is nothing like advertising. If you do not believe it, try it and be convinced.

INEBRIETY.—When this vice has taken fast hold of a man, farewell emulation—farewell attention to things worthy of attention—farewell love of virtuous society—farewell decency of manners—and farewell to even attention to person. Every thing is sunk by this predominant and brutal appetite. In how many instances, do we see men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them, and who have closed it without any ray of comfort and consolation! Young men with good fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good hearts, good constitutions, only being drawn into the vortex of the drunkard, have become, by degrees, the most loathsome and despicable of mankind. In the house of a drunkard there is no happiness for any one. All is uncertainty and anxiety. He is not the same man for any one day at a time. No one knows of his outgoings or his incomings. When he will rise or when he will lie down to rest, is wholly a matter of chance. That which he swallows for what he

calls pleasure, brings pain as surely as night brings morning. Poverty and misery are in the train. To avoid these results, we are called upon to make no sacrifice. Abstinence requires no aid to accomplish it. Our own will is all that is requisite; and if we have not the will to avoid contempt, disgrace and misery we deserve neither relief nor compassion.

Who is FANNY FERN?—After some two years of almost agonizing on this subject, the question has of late doubly increased in interest. The New York Mirror, a short time since, in speaking of the elder Willis, remarked that three of his children were widely known in the world of letters, viz: N. P. Willis, Mrs. Farrington, (Fanny Fern), and R. S. Willis. On seeing this, Fanny Fern—who probably happened to be in one of her innumerable—wrote to the editor and stated that, by a sudden reverse of fortune, she was, several years since, deprived of all her relatives.

This, of course, is meant for sarcasm, and whatever cause she might have once had to make a statement of this kind, she wrongs herself to make it now, as her popularity is owing to the influence and friendship of the Home Journal and the New York Musical Times more than to her own good judgment, for so many of her articles have been so uncharitable and lascivious in character, that had they appeared in any paper not well established, they would have entirely ruined it. Talk truly, if you say anything through the papers, Fanny, relative to your identity, for your venerable father—who is also the father of N. P. Willis and R. S. Willis—is a worthy person, and his rooms are but a few doors from the office of the Literary Museum—Dodge's Literary Museum.

Flour—Firm, 3000 bbls sold at \$7.75 10. Whisky—204c. Lard—Prime bid \$8 75. Oil—Lardseed 88c 90c. Provisions—200 bbls mess pork at \$12. 150,000 bbls bulk sides at \$7 10.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, May 2. Beasts.—The market continues to be very lightly stocked. Extremes may be given from 64 to 8c.

Sheep.—None on the market. We quote as extremes 24 to 4c. Lambs \$1 50 and upwards. Hogs.—The butchers are paying 34c gross.

LOUISVILLE, May 2, 1854. Business is inauspicious in all departments, and transactions are limited. The weather is clear and pleasant and the river receding.

Cattle.—The market is very scantily supplied, and prices are higher than we have ever known. We hear of sales of selected beefs at 84c, and 83-10c, and sales of fair to good cattle at 74 a 76c inferior 64 a 7c.

Flour and Grain.—Prices of flour continue high, owing to light receipts with sales of about 20 bbls in lots at \$7 a 7.25. No wheat arriving. Corn 30 a 35c. Oats 45c. Groceries.—We quote sales of 140 bags Rio coffee at 104 a 11c. Sales of 115 bbls sugar at 44 a 45c in lots.

Hay.—Scarce and high, and we quote a sale of 30 tons baled timothy for shipment at \$18 per ton.

Provisions.—Quiet, and we hear of a sale of 250 bbls mess pork at \$12, on 60 days time. Bacon is unchanged.

Tobacco.—Prices rather dull Saturday and Monday with sales amounting to 77 bbls, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$7.25 for the bulk of the sale, and a few bbls at \$3.60, 3.80 and 3.95.

Whisky.—Sales of 160 bbls raw at 204c. Freight—To New Orleans 25c for 10 lb freights.

A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift enterprise, (the third of a series,) started in New York by Mr. Perham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that commend it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community. We have only to say that the former enterprises of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in a short time.

THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. No man, woman or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case; and yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hood's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion, in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep at night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

May 4, 1854 9-21.

STAGUE AND FEVER of three years standing CURED.—Mr. John Longden, now living at Weaver Dam, Hanover County, Va., near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, most of the time he had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once; he was parched with fevers as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians and quack remedies of the times advertised, and every thing recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of; he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

*See advertisement.

APRIL 13, 1854 41.

CHARITABLES.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., by the Rev. W. P. Donell, Mr. J. P. SUMMERS of Midway, Miss LIZZIE SINGLER, of Scott county, Ky.

DAQUERREAN GALLERY.

J. J. ALLEN

HAS taken the room formerly occupied by W. P. Donell, and is now prepared to take DAQUERREOTYPES in the most recent and improved style of the Art. Having been engaged in some of the best galleries of the State, he is convinced that he can now take pictures in a better style than has been heretofore in this place. Prices moderate; perhaps something less than the citizens of this community have been accustomed to. Satisfaction given in all cases—pictures left! Call and see.

May 4, 1854 9-11.

